DR. N. M. NYE

DENTIST.

Office in New Braunfels the last Saturday

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKERS.

cos, Southeast Corner Plaza.

LAWYERS.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. JULIAN, Judge Wood's New Build

DENTISTS.

DR. J. H. COMBS, Judge Wood's New Building, upstairs.

DRUGGISTS.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

P. T. PALEOT, Next door to First

TOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Build-

DAILEY & BRO., Southwest Corner

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

GROCERIES.

FURNITURE.

T W NANCE Southeast Corner of Pub

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

W. H. ROBBINS, North side Piaza.

WM. GIESEN, South side plaza.

MILLINERY

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

Our Clubbing List for 1888.

or renewing subscribers with the following publi-

cations at the rates specified below, if ordered at the

same time with our paper. In the first column we

give the regular price of each publication singly,

8t. Lonis Republicas
N. Y. Ledger
Now Orleans Times Democrat.
Louisville Courier Journal.
Texas Siftings
Farm and Hanch
Detroit Free Press
Saturday Evening Post.
New York Observer
Atlanta Constitution.
American Agriculturist.
Scientific American

St. Nicholas Harper's Young People... Youth's Companion

Atlantic Mouthly

Demorest's Months

Louis Republican

It. PORTER, East Side the Square.

. lie Square.

Furniture Store.

Pages together.

B. McBRIDE, Att'y and Land Agent.

Office over First National Bank, San

15TH YEAR.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1888.

NUMBER 36.

TO ADVERTISERS. The Free Press Recognized by Geo, P. Rowell & Co., as Ahead as an Advertising Medium.

The well 1 nown advertising agency of Geo.P.Rowell & Co., of New York City, have Mouth and Facial Newspaper Directory for Mouth and Facial Neuralgia. thirty years or more, and these publications have been generally recognized as authority us to the matter of newspaper circulation. Inthe regular issues of the Directory they have included all the newspapers published in the United States and Canada. Quite recently, however, they have issued a condensed list. It gives only the best newspapers as advertising mediums, and bence is G LOVER NATIONAL BANK OF SAN practically better, because more convenient, than their larger Directory. Four-fifths of the newspapers of the United States are practically "counted out" by intelligent ad-HIRST NATIONAL BANK of San Marvertisers, who only want to know the best. Hence the value of the work under notice. The publishers in the preface well say:

It sifts the wheat from the chaff. It directs the attention of an advertiser toward papers which he should and ought to use. and tends to intercept a portion of that pa-tromage which goes to publications which Marcos. cost greatly in excess of any power to bene-fit which they possess. It takes the general ground, that the best is the cheapest."

We need scarcely say that on this plan, the Fran Pages is given by this book (see page 158) as the advertising medium of San 1. ing, Upstairs. Marcos and Hays county, it being the only one on the list. We respectfully invite the attention of advertisers, both at home and abroad, to this fact.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Legal and Trausient Advertisements will be charged One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents per square for each additional insertion. A square is the space of one inch. Fractional squares will be counted as full squares.

RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, North side Plaza. Advertisements for three months or mor will be charged at the following rates :

No. of Squares. | 3 mos | 6 mos | 1 yr. One square...... | \$4 50 | \$8 00 | \$12 00 Two squares..... 8 00 12 00 20 00 Three squares..... 10 00 15 00 25 00 One-fourth column | 15 00 | 25 00 | One-half column... | 25 00 | 40 00 | One colum...... | 40 00 | 65 00 | 100 00 Yearly advertisers allowed the privilege

of quarterly change.

Business Cards, one inch or less, one year, Cards in Business Directory, one year,

Local and business notices will be tharged E. S. MACKIN, Near Northeast corner in cents per line each insertion. ten cents per line each insertion. Advertisements for Schools, Churches and Benevolent Societies, half rates. Marriage and Obituary Notices, of over ten

lines, charged as advertisements. Calls upon candidates, their replies and their circulars, and all notices of a personal mans), will be charged as advertisements.
A cross mark upon the paper indicates that the time for which the that the time for which the subscription was paid has expired. paid has expired. All advertisements and subscriptions due

Any of our friends would do us a special favor by giving us the names of any per-sons within their knowledge who would be likely to subscribe for the FREE PRESS, so that we may send specimen copies to such

Our turns for announcing candidates are \$15 for state and district offices, \$5 for county offices, and \$3 for procinct and municipal, Terms, cash.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL. CONGRESSMAN-STE DISTRICT;
Uog. L. W. Moore, of Fayette County.
SENATOR - 25TH DISTRICT;
Hon. W. H. Burges, of Guadalupe Co.

REPRESENTATIVES-91st DISTRICT: Hon. Geo. T. McGehee, of Hays Co. Hon. J. L. Ellison, of Caldwell Co. nistmer count-27sh district. Hen. H. Telchimdeller, Presiding Judge, LaGrange J. M. Bethauy, Attorney, Austin Co.

TIMES OF HOLDING COURT.
HAYS.—Ist Mondays in March and September. May outinue three weeks.

outhout three weeks.

oounty officess.

Ed R. Kone, Judge County Court,
Jas. G. Barleson, Dist. and County Clerk.

8. is. Mchr de, County Attorney.
Jas A. Ween Sheriff, J. M. Turner Deputy.
Jas A. Ween Sheriff, J. M. Turner Deputy. I. C. Hubbs,
I. C. Rowe,
W. W. Slack,
J. H. Pattorson, County Treasurer.
P. S. Fortson, Assessor.
Gito Gross, Surveyor.
W. L. Owen Com'r Precinct No.
E. A. Vanghu
H. C. Hubbs,
Peter Schmitt,
W. L. Steel, Constable precinct No. L. Steel, Constable precinct No.

Jopp Benson, " " " 8. K. Stone, " " TIMES OF HOLDING COUNTY AND PRECINCY COUNTY County Court for Criminal, Civil and Probate bus-aces-4th Mondays in January, April, July, Octo-Commissioners Court -2d Mondays in February. August and November. tice Court, Precinct No. 1—Last Monday in Precinct No. 2-2d Friday in each month Mt. City.

" 3-3d " Wimberley's Mill.
" 4-4th Sat. Dripping Springs. Hayar-Hammett Hardy.
Conneil-W. D. Wood, G. W. Donalson, filst Johnson, D.A. Glover, Ed. J. L. Green, P. J. C. Smith, Dan Hotheim and Wm, Glesen,
Marshal-J. M. Tarner,
Street Committee.

Marshal—J. M., Turner. Greet Commissioner -J. W. Danforth. Council meets the first Wednesday in each mouth. Public School Trustees meet first Tuesday in each south at the Maror's office.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST.—Preaching at the Methodist Clurich every Subbath, Rev. W. H. H. Biggs, Pastor-Sunday School at S a. m. Singing at Bovinsk p. m. Prayer Meeting on Westnesday, Young Van's pray-Prayer Meeting on Weathesday, Young and Church of the Hapfist Church hapfist.—Preaching at the Baptist Church hapfist.—Severe with the Baptist Church hapfist.

Bett Any other Paper or Periodical hapfist.

Bet each month.

Pastor. Sunday mission at properties, school every Sabbath at 9:30 a.m.

Prayer Meet-dered separately at publishers' prices, dered separately at publishers' prices, free of charge and postage prepaid in Paster. all cases. CHRISTIAN - Elder

as School at 9 s.m. A cordial invitation or the many Lasses caused by failures, robberg of die all.

OFESTANT RPISCOPAL .- Rev. J. Galbreath, and petty thefts out of the mails, make it absolute-Pactor. Services the Ind and 4th Sandays in each month. Sanday school every Sanday.

(ATRIOLIC, -services 4th Sanday in each month.

Eev. Pather Smith Pactor.

The safe arriand of all publications guarantaed.

If after a reasonable time any subscriber falls to

MAILS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF, TO AND FROM SAN MARCOS POST OFFICE. Maile from Austin arrive at 18:20 a. m. and 0:00 p. m.: close at 5.50 a. m. and 600 p. m. Ridle from San Antonio arrive at A101 a. m. and 200 p. m.; almos at 7.28 a. m. and 4.00 p. m. Rails from Lockbarz arrive at 2000 p. m.; close a

Luling, arrives at 12 M., closes at 1250. P. M. Amore mails arrive and depost daily.
Element, the Wonberbern Arrives Monday, Wed-beller and fielday, at T r m. Reports Toroday, Thoroday and September at S A. M.

General Delivery from S &. M., to 72 F , and for P. M. vo. P. M. averyl during distribution of fire and on Agedage and Arbiders. Open on follow ridges missions after distribution of each

Unifor and on Sandage and Antiders. Open on Lacron of inquiry concerning any matter of business of inquiry concerning and inquiry concerning any matter of business of inquiry concerning any matter of business of inquiry concerning any matter of business of inquiry concerning and inquiry concerning any matter of business of inquiry concerning and inquiry concerning

Our responsibility crases when paper

Isaac H. Julian,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

SAN MARCOS, . . YEXAS.

with dates correctly credit publisher has been paid

You Carry

A whole medicine chest in your pocket, with one box of Ayer's Pills. As they operate directly on the stomach and bowels, they indirectly affect every other organ of the body. When the stomach is out of order, the head is affected, digestion fails, the blood becomes impoverished, and you fall an easy victim to any prevalent disease. Miss M. E. Boyle, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., puts the whole truth in a nutshell, when she says; "I use no other medicine than Ayer's Pills. They are all that any one needs, and just splendid to save money in doctors' bills." Here is an instance of

A Physician

who lost his medicine chest, but, having at hand a bottle of Ayer's Pills, found himself fully equipped .- J. Arrison, M. D., of San José, Cal., writes:

"Some three years ago, by the merest accident, I was forced, so to speak, to prescribe Ayer's Cathartic Pills for several sick men among a party of engineers in the Sierra Nevada mountains, my medicine chest having been lost in crossing a mountain torrent. I was surprised and delighted at the action of the Pills, so much so, indeed, that I was led to a further trial of them, as well as of your Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla. I have nothing but praise to offer in their favor."

John W. Brown, M. D., of Oceana, W. Va., writes: "I prescribe Ayer's Pills In my practice, and find them excellent. I urge their general use in families."

T. E. Hastings, M. D., of Baltimore, Md., writes: "That Ayer's Pills do control and cure the complaints for which they are designed, is as conclusively proven to me as anything possibly can be. They are the best cathartic and aperient within the reach of the profession.'

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Bold by all Druggists.

12 REASONS WHY St. Patrick's Pills Are the Best.

R. W.LEAVELL, South side Public Plaza 1. Because they are made according to the best formula that has ever been devised.

2. Because they are made from the best and purest materials, carefully prepared and sugar coated.

3. Because they are the most searching and most reliable cathartic in use. My grandchild has seen Perpignan 4. Because they correct bilious disorders, and prevent all diseases arising from them.

5. Because they always produce pleasant cathartic effect. 6. Because they cure jaundice, regulate the liver, and aid in removing all

morbid matter from the system. 7. Because they are certain in their GROCERIES & HARDWARE. action and can always be depended

8. Because they cure constipation, and prevent all disorders produced by it.

9. Because they tone up the stomach M RS. RICHARDSON, between First and aid in the digestion and assimilation of the food. National Bank Building and Nance's

10. Because they do not produce 11. Because they do not nauscate the stomach, nor gripe the bowels, nor produce painful discharges.

12. Because they cleanse the entire system, purify the blood and regulate the liver and bowels.

St. Patrick's Fills are sold by druggists and medicine dealers at 25 cents per box, or five boxes for one dollar. Do not let them persuade you to take We are prepared to club the FREE PRESS to new

any other kind, until you have once tried St. Patrick's after that you will never be satisfied with any other. Sore Throat can be cured in one day in the second the price of the same and the Faxx by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Rheumatism. Many cases of chronic

Singly. Free Press. rheumatism that had resisted all other treatment, have been cured by Cham-berlain's Pain Balm. Cuts, Wounds and Bruises, are healed, in one half less time and without leav-

ing a scare when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. Burns and Scalds. The pain is almost instantly relieved and the parts quickly healed by Chamberlain's Pain

Neuralgia can be cured by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm.

Sprains can be cured within one third the usual time by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm before the parts bealways be done if you have the remedy at hand, 50 cent and dollar bottles. For Sale by Raynolds & Daniel.



For sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

GLD NEWSPAPERS, for wrapping paper, 25c P 100, at this office.

CARCASSONNE.

To the Editor of The Times-Democrat: It inclose you a copy, which you may not have seen of the original of "Carcassonne," Gustave Nadaud's well known and most touching little poem. As you may not have a translation at hand for comparison, I also send that of J. R. Thompson, which is said to be the more literal of the two which have the more literal of the literal to Dr. been published. We are indebted to Dr. John W. Chadwick for the pleasure of knowing this poem in all the perfection of its simplicity and pathos, a friend having sent it to him from France, and he giving it to American readers. Dr. Chadwick draws attention to the singular coindence of both translators, Thompson and M. E. W. S., having added a refrain of their own and "tacked on at the end" the stale moral: "Each mortal has his Carcassonne,"

"Who has not known a Carcassonne? There was lack of art and delicacy in ting into words that still, small echo given back by every human heart to which the poem appealed. Otherwise the translation is very good as its wide spread popularity V. C. M. There was lack of art and delicacy in put-

CARCASSONNE.

I'm growing old; I've sixty years; I've labored all my l'fe in vain: In all that time of hopes and fears
I've failed my dearest wish to gain. see full well that here below

Bliss unalloyed there is for none. My prayer will ne'er fulfillment know-I never have seen Carcassonne, I never have seen Carcassonne

You see the city from the hill, It lies beyond the mountains blue, And yet to reach it one must still Five long and weary leagues pursue, And to return as many more! Ah! had the vintage plenteous grown! The grape withold its yellow store—

I shall not look on Carcassonne, I shall not look on Carcassonne! They tell me every day is there Not more nor less than Sunday gay; In shining robes and garments fair The people walk upon their way.

One gazes there on castle walls
As grand as those of Babylon,
A bishop and two generals! I do not know fair Carcassonne I do not know fair Carcassonne!

The vicar's right; he says that w Are ever wayward, weak and blind; He tells us in his homily Ambition ruins all mankind;

Yet could I there two days have spent While still the autumn sweetly shone, Ah me! I might have died content When I had looked on Carcassonne, When I had looked on Carcassonne!

Thy pardon, Father, I beseech, In this my prayer, if I offend; One, something sees beyond his reach From childhood to his journey's end; My wife, our little boy Aignan,

Have traveled even to Narbonne, And I have not seen Carcassonne, And I have not seen Carcassonne

So crooned one day, close by Linoux, A peasant double bent with age. Rise up, my friend," said I, "with you I'll go upon this pilgrimage. We left next morning his abode. But (heaven forgive him!) half way on

The old man died upon the road; He never gazed on Carcassonne Each mortal has his Carcassone,

A Little Boy Dies of Grief, New Haven Palladium.

Ansonio, Con., July 24-Readers of the Palladium will remember the tragic death of James King, a foreman at the Birmingham iron foundry, who was crushed to death two months since without a moments warning. now another member of the family has passed away. His little son, Arthur, has grieved himself to death, not being old enough to know why his father would not come at his call. He was just beginning to talk, and as the days went by he would constantly call "Papa! papa!" and he grew thinner day by day. Teu days as well as an invitation to moral support since his mother took him to New York, hoping that a change of scene would effect a cure, but it did not. Saturday brain trouble set in and he died on Monday. The remains were brought here Tuesday and the interment will take place to-day.

"It's a perfect angel of a house, said she. "All wings, I suppose," said he.—Harper's Bazar,

"booklet" to be called "November Boughs,"

Society, what there is left of it in bards and wanders about like an unlaid ghost.-Kansas City Times. Mrs. Gladstone recently appeared

at the Irish Exhibition in London said Dominious, or other goods coming from with a white Irish lace shawl thrown over her poplin dress and her little The people who cannot go away

sending to railroad offices for tour books.-Puck. Miss Mary Anderson is much annoved by "the pestilential nuisances who write for antographs," but now has hit upon an effective plan for dealing with them. She has had a specimen of her writing lithographed

cant a copy thereof. Vigor and Vitality Are quickly given to every part of the body

and her manager sends each appli-

by Hood's Sarasparille. That tired feeling is entirely overcome. The blood is purified, en-riched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to overy organ. The stomach is toped and strangthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. Try it.

FOR RETALIATION

Au Important Message Follows the Fisheries Treaty Rejection.

Congress Asked to take such Action as will Deprive Canada of the Right to Trans-port Across American Territory.

Following is the full text of President Cleveland's message to congress of Aug. 23: TO THE CONGRESS:

The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adfustment of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concern ing the rights and privileges of American ermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted.

is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing enterprises in waters adjacent to Cauada have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annoyances, their vessels have been seized upor pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressiva. This conduct has been justi-fied by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canadian inter-esta. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the de velopment and prosparity of both countries which amicable relations surely guarantee and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty cove-

While keenly sensitive to all that was exasperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty, for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs and to finally ter-minate, by a fair and just treaty, these ever-recurring causes of difficulty.

I fully believe that the treaty just rejected

by the senate was well suited to the exigency, and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious inci-dents and for the promotion of friendly neighborhood and intimacy without sacrificing in the least our national pride or dignity.

I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the senate thereupon. But it is of impor-tance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the senate to alter or amend its provisions, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the

The co-operation necessary for the adjustment of the long standing national differ-ences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement, hav-ing thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interests and the rights of our people in the premises, or to neglect their grievances; and I therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan of retali-ation as a mode, which still remains, of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail In the least to appreciate its serious conse-quences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by sub-listed to injure our an neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests, and the in-evitable commingling of the business enter-prises which have been developed by mutual

activity,
Plainly stated, the policy of national retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon those who have injured us, with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure or kind of treatm which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines. And above all things the plan of retaliation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous. These consider-ations lead me at this time to invoke the aid and counsel of the congress, and its support in such a further grant of power as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated.

The congress has already passed a law, which received executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case Walt Whitman is getting better the waters or at any of the ports of the Britand works a little every day on his ish Dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or vexel and ra-sed in the enjoyment of the same, the the city, is done up in Mother Hub- president might deny to vesse's and their ma-ters and craws of the British Dominions of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or barbors of the United States, and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of

said Dominions to the United States. While I shall not besitate upon proper casion to enforce this act, it would grandsons dressed in Irish costumes. be unnecessary to suggest that, if such enforcement is limited in such a mannar as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people, the effect would probably be en-tirely inadequate to the accomplishment of for the summer are now wasting stacks of good postage stamps in the purp se desired. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of the con gress to certain particulars in the action of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in addition to the general allegations already made, which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principles already state1, properly supp the power to inaugurate retaliation already

vested in the executive. Actuated by the generous and neighborty mirit which has characterized our legisla tion, our tariff laws have since 1992 been so far waived in favor of Canada as to allow free of duty the transit neross the territory free of duty the trainst neroes the territory of the United States of property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or experted from Canada to other foreign ountries. When the treaty of Washi nutes was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1818, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return by Canada to the United States in the fol-

ninth article of said treaty:

It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty, goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports of the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the president of the United States and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of luties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

United States for export from the said ports of the United States.

It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the said possessions under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions goods, wares, or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through the said possessions to other places in the United States or for export from ports in the said possessions.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country; and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment which had been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing groun which would otherwise be devited to a voyage home with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably presecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession, and for which we could supply no substitute. The value to the Dominion of Canada of

the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory, and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that, for a considerable portion of each year, the St. Lawrence river, which constitute the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice. During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws, amounted in value to about \$270, 000,000, nearly all of which were goods du tiable under our tariff laws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of ex-changes of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces brought to and car ried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our government was in harmony with which were then on our statute book and are

I recommend immediate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond acros or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article twenty-nine of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the first day of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentione in article thirty-three of this treaty. Turning to article thirty-three, we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that articles eighteen to twenty lve, inclusive, and article thirty shall tak effect as soon as the law required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and that "they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years fter either of the high contracting partie shall have given notice to the other of its

wish to terminate the same." I am of the opinion that the "term of years mentioned in article thirty-three," referred to in article twenty-nine as the limit of its duration, means the period during which articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty, commonly called the "fishery articles," should continue in force under the language of said article thirty-three. That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in a statement containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject: The transit question was discussed, and it was

agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery arti-In addition to this very satisfactory evi-

dence supporting this construction of the of articls twenty-nine, it will be found that the law passed by congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. This law was passed March I, 1873, and is entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries." After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation articles eighteen to twenty-five in sive, and article thirty of the treaty, the third section is devoted to article twenty-nine

Section 3. That from the date of the president's Section 5. Instrument to the date the presence a proclumation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles 18 to 25 lactuaire, and article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force according to the terms act conditions of article 33 of said treaty, all goods, wares, and nerch indise arriving, etc., etc.

Following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the ests of all our people. A government does part of the United States as contained in glant half its duty when it protects its citizens

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30, should continue in That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself, is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain mem-bers of the joint high commission representing both countries, and mot with no objection

sistency between the treaty and the act of the congrues last when, it is not necessary to in-voke the well settled principle that in case of such condict the statute governs the que-tion. In any event, and whether the law of

lowing language, contained in the twentyninth article of said treaty;
It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty,
goods, wares or merchandise arriving at the
ports of New York, Boston and Portland, and
any other ports of the United States which have
been or may from time to time be specially
designated by the president of the United States
and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the
proper custom house and conveyed in transit
without the payment of inties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules,
regulations and conditions for the protection of
the revenue as the government of the United
States may from time to time prescribe; and
under like rules, regulations and conditions
goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed
in transit without the payment of duties from
interest the treaty or governs it, section twenty-nine of such treaty. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
by our government to terminate articles
eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and articles
thirty of the treaty. These proceedings taken
to treatly, I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly, I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
to such treatly. I have no
doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken
to treatly. I have no
to such treatly. I have no
to su

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3 of the act of 1873, embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations, or to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the article itself, I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried. But statutes grant-ing to the people of Canada the valuable privilege of transit for their goods from our ports and over sour soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, remained in force; and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her torrifish to their home market through her terri-tory in bond, the peop's of that dominion have enjoyed without diminution the ad-

vantages of our liberal and generous laws.
Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor modified by the rec-ognition of our liberality and generous con-siderations.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and without the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly complained, and whatever is done on our part hould be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian government may re-move the occasion of a resort to the additional executive power now sought through legislative action

I am satisfied that upon the principles which should govern retaliation our inter-course and relations with the Dominion of Canada furnish us better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented and that it could not be more effectually inaugurated than under

the power of suspension recommended.
While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I of course fully concede the power and the duty of the congress, in contemplating leg slative action, to construe the terms of any treaty stipula-tion which might, upon any possible considtion which might, upon any possible consideration of good faith, limit such action; and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1873 putting in operation said treaty, and of 1883. directing the termination thereof; and if, in the deliberate judgment of congress, any restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency removal will be recognized.

I desire, also, to call the attention of con-gress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizen as, in my opinion, require prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes, and the immense business and carrying trade grow-ing out of the same, have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States. government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transporta-tion upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and o her public works built and maintained by the government along the line of the lakes are nade free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and cana which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolls and charges. By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provis

ion was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. swrence, and other canals in the Domi of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair Flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been, that me chand so and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tells many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equal ty promise t.

And yet evidence has for some time been before the congress, furnished by the secretary of the treasury, showing that while the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tells, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality, and then in practice make it canditional upon our vessels doing Casadian business instead of their own, is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance. I recommend that such legislative action

be taken as will give Canadian vessels, navigating our canals, and their cargoos, pre-cisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of d scriminati The course which I have outlined and the

recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protec tion and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does article 29, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrange-ments made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived; and if we are generous and liberal to a neigh-boring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberality and

generosity.
These are subjects which partiroship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and hav ing put aside other means of sett ement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmle, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our pe picani maintain the high standard and the become

ing prids of American citizenship. Garven Chryslash Executive Mansion, Aug. 21, 1888.